Bureau of Services and Federal Assistance

The Bureau of Services and Federal Assistance was responsible for administering federal programs funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the National School Lunch Act and other federal programs.

ESEA I

ESEA IV—B

ESEA IV—C

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

MIGRANT EDUCATION

SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE AID FOR COOKS' SALARIES

ELIMINATION OF SEX DISCRIMINATION

VETERANS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

FOLLOW THROUGH, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The bureau administered the state funded school transportation program and the school facilities planning program to provide services to counties. The federal ESEA programs, migrant education and child nutrition programs provided funds and services to county boards of education; the other federal programs provided services only.

ESEA I

Federally funded compensatory education programs in West Virginia are under P.L. 89-10 (as amended), better known as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I and the Follow Through Program under Section 8(a) of P.L. 93-644. The ESEA Title I program provided supplementary instructional services to educationally disadvantaged children who reside in school attendance areas with a high incidence of poverty. Most of the Title I programs were in grades 1-6. Additionally, Title I programs were funded to provide suplementary educational activities in state institutions housing handicapped, neglected and delinquent children. The Follow Through Program provided compensatory education for low-income children in grades 1-3 in Monongalia and Randolph counties.

During FY 1980, $28,554,172 of Title I funds were allocated to the 55 counties for programs to serve educationally disadvantaged children from low-income areas. These funds supported programs of remediation in reading and mathematics, special education classes and supportive elements such as health and medical services. Approximately 48,000 students throughout the state received these services from 780 teachers and 1,093 teacher aides.

Title I funds were allocated to the 55 counties for programs to serve educationally disadvantaged children from low-income areas.

Additionally, $129,965 of ESEA Title I funds were allocated to the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind to supplement the existing education program. The West Virginia Department of Mental Health operated Title I programs in seven state institutions with an allocation of $219,667. Children previously housed in state institutions who are enrolled in public schools received $157,997 of this amount. State institutions housing neglected and delinquent children received an allocation of $278,381 to supplement their educational program. Also, $205,921 of Title I funds were expended to provide special educational programs for children of migratory farm workers in Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan counties.

The Follow Through Program was allocated $401,200 by the U. S. Office of Education to provide programs that served 600 children in Monongalia and Randolph counties. In addition to programs of instruction, Follow Through funds were used to provide general health services. The program also promoted parent involvement. This program was discontinued July 1, 1980.

Taking into consideration those variables that cannot be controlled and conditions under which evaluation data were collected, it appears that the ESEA Title I program had a positive impact on the students served. Test scores shown on the state evaluation report indicated that the Title I participating children in West Virginia showed an average achievement gain greater than the average national gain for such children.

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ESEA IV—B

ESEA IV-B, Libraries and Learning Resources, provided funding and assistance for supplementing the total curriculum. According to federal law, the 55 county boards of education, the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, and institutions with school-age children operated by the Departments of Health and Corrections had complete discretion in using their funds for libraries and learning resources (equipment, and printed and published materials) and/or for guidance, counseling and testing.

Twenty-five agencies identified the library/ media program serving the total curriculum as the high priority need.

The ESEA IV-B funds were allocated to the 58 agencies listed above based on the following criteria:

1. Sixty-six percent of the state appropriation for Title IV, Part B, were allocated on a per-pupil basis.
2. Thirty percent of the state appropriation were allocated on a per-pupil basis to counties having a 100 percent special levy, but which still were below the state average per-pupil expenditure for current operation.
3. Four percent of the state appropriation were allocated to counties in which the ratio of pupils enrolled in classes for exceptional children exceeded the corresponding state average with the funds to be distributed on the basis of the numbers of children so enrolled.

During FY 1980, ESEA IV-B funds in the amount of $1,319,154 were used to help alleviate top priority need(s) in each agency. The following is a list of how these funds were used:

- Twenty-five agencies identified the library/ media program serving the total curriculum as the high priority need.
- Five agencies identified reading as the highest need.
- One agency identified mathematics as the highest need.
- Twelve agencies identified reading and math as the two top needs.
- One agency identified social studies as the top need.
- Two agencies identified guidance, counseling and testing as the highest need.
- Eleven agencies identified guidance and the library/media programs as the two top needs.

The state ESEA IV-C office attempted to have as many projects as possible continued by the recipient counties, and further, to get other counties and RESAs to utilize developed and proven programs to meet their specific needs.

ESEA IV—C

ESEA Title IV-C, improvement in Local Educational Practices, provided funding and assistance for meeting critical educational needs. Through the use of an annual needs assessment based on state board priorities and the State-County Testing Program, relative needs of each county were established by the department, with competitive proposals being recommended for funding by a state advisory council.

Approximately one-half of the ESEA IV-C funds was used for the continuation of existing programs and one-half for the funding of new projects. Of the funds granted, fifteen percent was for programs for the handicapped.

Proposals for programs in all aspects of public school education were eligible for consideration. The Law P.L. 95-561 specifically directed that demonstration projects in the areas of school house management and compensatory education be funded. A basis criterion for the approval of proposals was evidence that they could and would be continued by local funds once ESEA IV-C funding ceases.

The state ESEA IV-C office attempted to have as many projects as possible continued by the recipient counties, and further, to get other counties and RESAs to utilize developed and proven programs to meet their specific needs.

In FY 1980, 110 projects were in full operation, directly serving 55,000 children and 4,000 teachers, parents, aides, etc., in public and private non-profit schools at a funding level of $800,000. This included four planning proposals, and 42 program implementations. Two projects operated a fourth year for being validated, and three more received in-state validation.

In addition to utilization of funds at the local level, $650,385 was used in FY 1980 for strengthening the leadership services of the department of education.

In FY 1980, ESEA IV-C made a successful third continuation application to the U. S. Office of Education for the state facilitator project and was refunded at $40,800. This project, first funded in FY 1977, was for the purpose of matching nationally approved programs to particular educational needs in the state.

Child Nutrition Programs

Child nutrition programs funded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture operate under the authority of the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act and are administered by the West Virginia Department of Education. Child feeding programs include the school lunch, school breakfast and special milk programs, the child care and summer food programs, and food service equipment assistance. These programs are available to children attending public and private schools, residential child care institutions, child care centers and Head Start programs, family day care homes, summer camps and group homes.

School Programs - During 1979-80, school lunches were available to more than 98 percent of the students enrolled in public schools and to 56 percent of the students in private schools. School breakfasts were served in 55 percent of the public schools. Fifty county boards of education sponsored the special milk program which also operated in 32 private schools, 33 residential child care institutions and 100 summer camps. All meals served met state and federal nutritional standards.

Pre-School Programs - Under the child care food program, meals and supplements were provided to children in two-thirds of the eligible child care and Head Start centers and 396 family day care homes. All meals and supplements were required to meet state and federal nutritional standards.

Food Service Equipment Assistance provided approximately $186,000 in cash subsidies for the purchase of needed equipment in selected schools and child care centers serving needy children. Priorities were established for assisting nonparticipating schools and centers and expansion on the school breakfast program.

During the school year 1979-80, approximately $170,000 in federal funds were made available on a continuing basis to implement a nutrition education and training program. Federal guidelines require that the program develop and provide nutritional training for educational and food service personnel, food service management training for school food service personnel, nutrition education in schools and child care institutions, and nutrition-related activities in school lunchrooms.

During 1979-80, state assistance for direct labor expenditures amounted to $1,944,000.

Elimination of Sex Discrimination

The Office for the Elimination of Sex Discrimination is responsible for providing services to county boards of education and community groups under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

Assistance was provided for equal educational opportunities, improving human relations in the schools and problems emanating from sex discrimination. The office assisted educators, students and college personnel in non-sexist education; the elimination of sex discrimination; human relations and student rights and responsibilities.

The office assisted county boards of education in securing grants totaling approximately $112,060 under the Emergency School Aid Act and the State Plan for Vocational Education.

School Transportation

The 55 counties operated 2,838 school buses on regular routes, transporting 288,913 pupils to school each day. There were no fatalities on board the buses. One pupil fatality occurred in Wayne County when a school bus failed to stop for another school bus in the loading zone and struck a pupil preparing to board the stopped bus.

During 1979-80, school lunches were available to more than 98 percent of the students enrolled in public schools and to 56 percent of the students in private schools.

All West Virginia school bus operators completed the preservice phase of the West Virginia Uniform School Bus Operator Training Program. *West Virginia School Transportation Regulations* require all new school bus operators employed to complete at least 50 percent of the preservice course before transporting pupils. The remaining 50 percent of the course must be completed during the first 90 days of employment. Several counties have completed the advanced phase of the training program also. All counties are now at some state of progress in the advanced course. Five instructor training seminars were conducted at various locations in the state during the school year.

The 55 counties operated 2,838 school buses on regular routes, transporting 288,913 pupils to school each day.

With the cooperation of the State Department of Finance and Administration, 293 school buses were purchased through the central bid process. All counties participated to some degree in the process.

The school bus inspection program, under the supervision of the Division of School Transportation, completed its second full year. All buses were inspected three times, with a fourth inspection for buses used in summer programs. This complete vehicle inspection process has improved the maintenance of West Virginia school buses and enhanced the safety of pupils who must ride them. Initially, some very serious defects were found. Also, a few counties were cited for an unusually high number of defects. By the end of the second year into this thorough inspection program, all counties seem to have adjusted their maintenance so that a limited number of defects are currently being found in the inspections, with most of them not directly a serious threat to pupil safety. A standing offer is extended to the counties for consulting assistance from the school bus inspectors in planning and implementing their maintenance programs.

All buses were inspected three times, with a fourth inspection for buses used in summer programs.

Meetings were held in Clarksburg and Beckley with county transportation directors and representatives of chassis, body and component manufacturers. The meetings resolved several vehicle-related problems and established manufacturer responsibilities for warranty work where such responsibilities had not previously been clearly identified. Other special meetings with International Harvester and Stratoflex representatives resolved an important issue regarding brake system components.

School Facilities/ Energy Management

The staff reviewed and the State Board of Education approved 157 school construction projects totaling $31,791,003.71 during the year.

Under bureau leadership, the Division of School Facilities Planning and Energy Management was responsible for the coordination of the better school building construction program and the energy management program in the public schools.

In addition to assisting the counties in revisions and amendments to their comprehensive educational facilities plans, site selections, project surveys and final inspections of completed facilities, the division staff coordinate the Department of Education's activities related to the review and approval of plans and specifications for building projects with the Department's Bureau of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, the State fire Marshal's Office, the departments of Health, Highways, and Vocational Rehabilitation.

The staff reviewed and the State Board of Education approved 157 school construction projects totaling $31,791,003.71 during the year. Total projects approved since the inception of the building program number 830, with a total project cost of $381,814,545.55.

The $200 million Better School Buildings Amendment funds have made it possible for the 55 county school systems to participate in a comprehensive building program that surpasses any previous period in the state's history.

It is indicative of the aggressive implementation of the Better School Building Amendment that comprehensive educational facilities plans for all 55 counties, totaling $621,278,835.92, have been approved by the State Board of Education.

Tables on the following pages summarize total anticipated construction dollars for each county, project approvals and funding sources, projects completed to date and bond election attempts.

Table I shows the total project costs and funding sources for each of the 55 county comprehensive educational facilities plans. State Better School Building entitlement funds represent 34.88% of the total program costs, with 55.81% coming from local funds and 9.31% from state/federal vocational/other funds.

Table II summarizes the 830 construction projects that have been approved by the State Board of Education. Projects authorized or under construction have a budgeted cost of $381,814,545.55. State entitlement funds account for $173,000,632.73. The balance is made up of $161,009,630.78 in local funds and $47,804,282.04 in state/federal vocational/other funds.

Table III summarizes the projects that have been completed to date. Forty-two of the 55 counties have completed one or more projects since the inception of the better school building program. The 360 completed projects represent $102,457,768.54 in state funds, $94,956,260.56 in local and $24,497,068.22 in state/federal vocational/other funds.

Table IV summarizes bond election history since 1972. The availability of Better School Building Amendment funds has provided a powerful incentive to the counties in developing and implementing comprehensive building programs to meet their educational needs. Twenty-seven of the 55 counties have had successful bond elections generating a total of $139,479,000. One county passed two bond issues since the inception of the better school program, totaling $22,585,000.

The division staff coordinates the department's energy management program in the public schools. This program is funded with Federal Department of Energy dollars through the West Virginia Fuel and Energy Office of the Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development.

The staff provided technical assistance to local school districts in reducing energy consumption and to date energy audits have been conducted in all 55 counties. Staff reviewed, for the West Virginia Fuel and Energy Office, county applications for Energy Conservation Measures grant funds under Cycle II, Title III of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978, for compliance with county comprehensive educational facilities plans. Seven counties received grant funds totaling $512,395.

Veterans Education and Training

The Division of Veterans Education and Training was responsible for the approval and supervision of courses in non-college degree institutions and apprenticeship and other on-the-job training programs in West Virginia. During FY 1980, active training establishments and institutions numbered 550.

BETTER SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM

June 30, 1980

TABLE I - COMPREHENSIVE PLANS APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

COUNTY	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL LOCAL FUNDS	FEDERAL VOCATIONAL OTHER FUNDS	STATE ENTITLEMENT FUNDS
Barbour	$ 8,033,225.63	$ 5,230,000.00	$ 823,723.00	$ 1,979,502.63
Berkeley	8,997,554.94	4,546,677.88	27,165.00	4,423,712.06
Boone	10,156,000.00	6,745,000.00	-0-	3,411,000.00
Braxton	4,547,255.00	2,341,000.00	242,151.00	1,964,104.00
Brooke	9,380,518.36	5,565,000.00	800,000.00	3,015,518.36
Cabell	20,212,572.46	6,877,215.45	4,439,000.00	8,896,357.01
Calhoun	3,420,524.29	2,208,018.59	-0-	1,212,505.70
Clay	2,011,743.23	64,239.42	-0-	1,947,503.81
Doddridge	3,294,097.91	1,945,795.13	418,432.91	929,869.87
Fayette	19,431,535.06	10,437,039.30	1,320,000.00	7,674,495.76
Gilmer	3,089,284.00	2,180,228.00	26,184.00	882,872.00
Grant	4,088,516.00	2,751,397.12	231,800.00	1,105,318.88
Greenbrier	5,576,788.63	572,512.63	926,000.00	4,078,276.00
Hampshire	1,913,142.23	241,589.88	234,805.00	1,436,747.35
Hancock	20,806,618.15	13,884,487.00	3,026,000.00	3,896,131.15
Hardy	3,759,057.00	2,506,128.00	150,000.00	1,102,929.00
Harrison	22,403,969.03	14,477,081.76	847,090.27	7,079,797.00
Jackson	7,737,696.65	4,476,300.11	461,000.00	2,800,396.54
Jefferson	5,477,859.00	1,723,280.00	996,853.00	2,757,726.00
Kanawha	72,338,383.47	45,861,568.84	3,000,000.00	23,476,814.63
Lewis	9,075,141.77	6,430,205.00	880,000.00	1,764,936.77
Lincoln	10,012,911.43	4,568,518.20	1,369,000.00	4,075,393.23
Logan	13,257,142.28	2,213,160.18	2,741,010.00	8,302,972.10
Marion	24,069,957.64	15,626,171.75	2,624,000.00	5,819,785.89
Marshall	12,005,029.00	8,593,243.67	97,117.00	3,314,668.33
Mason	12,632,989.42	9,447,332.00	-0-	3,185,657.42
Mercer	25,578,325.24	16,737,105.00	1,000,000.00	7,841,220.24
Mineral	7,649,191.68	4,252,984.22	-0-	3,396,207.46
Mingo	16,266,888.80	6,264,024.00	3,677,288.00	6,325,576.80
Monongalia	16,893,421.09	9,565,217.99	2,550,000.00	4,778,203.10
Monroe	4,405,463.54	1,807,850.00	1,043,236.08	1,554,377.45
Morgan	3,683,110.95	2,389,638.99	-0-	1,293,471.96
McDowell	14,064,854.79	5,534,403.67	190,710.00	8,339,741.12
Nicholas	10,302,232.00	5,279,982.00	1,180,000.00	3,842,250.00
Ohio	25,948,230.00	18,846,075.00	3,200,000.00	3,902,155.00
Pendleton	1,384,337.74	347,905.00	48,429.00	988,003.74
Pleasants	5,589,553.51	2,361,543.49	2,223,955.00	1,004,055.02
Pocahontas	2,946,363.19	1,560,101.76	142,628.00	1,243,633.43
Preston	12,879,326.13	8,578,077.13	600,000.00	3,701,249.00
Putnam	13,435,432.62	8,136,975.90	1,200,000.00	4,098,456.72
Raleigh	22,380,605.00	10,159,423.00	2,100,000.00	10,121,182.00
Randolph	9,606,478.66	4,123,483.66	2,086,893.00	3,396,102.00
Ritchie	6,310,062.78	4,222,571.78	711,000.00	1,376,491.00
Roane	10,311,904.00	8,342,821.00	226,285.00	1,742,798.00
Summers	5,335,633.24	3,407,802.06	-0-	1,927,831.18
Taylor	5,811,063.67	2,912,680.15	921,824.15	1,976,559.36
Tucker	2,610,796.23	1,315,356.23	130,000.00	1,165,440.00
Tyler	3,631,713.56	2,142,832.00	-0-	1,488,881.56
Upshur	9,183,861.42	6,079,760.07	760,000.00	2,344,101.35
Wayne	17,409,834.96	8,590,095.96	2,206,000.00	6,613,739.00
Webster	5,565,425.75	2,318,868.66	1,424,393.63	1,822,163.46
Wetzel	9,911,001.32	5,616,846.66	1,582,000.00	2,712,154.66
Wirt	2,374,604.39	557,638.94	866,500.00	950,465.45
Wood	18,039,665.50	5,451,011.96	1,509,000.00	11,079,653.54
Wyoming	14,039,941.58	8,315,000.00	590,000.00	5,134,941.58
(55) TOTALS	$621,278,835.92	$346,731,266.20	$57,851,473.04	$216,696,096.68
		(55.81%)	(9.31%)	(34.88%)

TABLE II - ACTUAL PROJECTS APPROVED FOR FUNDING

COUNTY	NUMBER PROJECTS APPROVED	TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS	STATE FUNDS APPROVED	LOCAL FUNDS APPROVED	FEDERAL/VOC./ OTHER FUNDS APPROVED
Barbour	8	$ 3,706,302.00	$ 1,422,290.00	$ 1,636,012.00	$ 648,000.00
Berkeley	15	8,837,174.94	4,423,712.06	4,413,462.88	-0-
Boone	10	8,429,500.00	2,831,000.00	5,598,500.00	-0-
Braxton	4	2,322,151.00	1,964,104.00	115,896.00	242,151.00
Cabell	45	18,569,623.84	8,524,992.01	5,605,631.83	4,439,000.00
Calhoun	5	1,320,524.29	1,212,505.70	108,018.59	-0-
Clay	10	2,011,743.23	1,947,503.81	64,239.42	-0-
Doddridge	3	805,699.91	317,315.00	69,952.00	418,432.91
Fayette	42	19,360,235.06	7,641,013.76	10,399,221.30	1,320,000.00
Gilmer	7	959,725.00	882,872.00	50,669.00	26,184.00
Grant	5	3,679,884.00	1,008,860.10	2,660,223.90	10,800.00
Greenbrier	21	4,131,342.63	2,837,078.00	368,264.63	926,000.00
Hampshire	14	1,697,142.23	1,436,747.35	241,589.88	18,805.00
Hancock	1	3,742,189.00	716,189.00	-0-	3,026,000.00
Hardy	3	3,571,801.00	1,102,929.00	2,318,872.00	150,000.00
Harrison	14	10,688,299.03	7,079,797.00	2,761,411.76	847,090.27
Jackson	11	4,318,923.11	2,808,059.35	1,049,863.76	461,000.00
Jefferson	13	5,477,859.00	2,757,726.00	1,723,280.00	996,853.00
Kanawha	104	10,423,631.00	9,917,031.00	506,600.00	-0-
Lincoln	23	10,012,911.43	4,075,393.23	4,568,518.20	1,369,000.00
Logan	27	11,282,705.70	6,376,291.52	2,165,404.18	2,741,010.00
Marion	9	9,160,581.75	5,403,000.00	1,133,581.75	2,624,000.00
Marshall	9	11,305,029.00	3,314,668.33	7,893,243.67	97,117.00
Mercer	4	6,523,146.44	1,689,131.40	4,834,015.04	-0-
Mineral	9	7,649,191.68	3,396,207.46	4,252,984.22	-0-
Mingo	26	14,333,891.00	6,136,566.00	5,981,837.00	2,215,488.00
Monongalia	52	15,713,965.65	4,610,329.81	8,553,635.84	2,550,000.00
Monroe	8	2,336,887.21	1,293,651.13	-0-	1,043,236.08
Morgan	8	3,683,110.95	1,293,471.96	2,389,638.99	-0-
McDowell	35	13,304,188.48	8,330,974.59	4,782,503.89	190,710.00
Nicholas	25	9,567,111.36	3,562,138.47	4,824,972.89	1,180,000.00
Ohio	20	25,819,144.00	3,902,155.00	17,401,989.00	4,515,000.00
Pendleton	6	1,384,337.71	988,003.74	347,904.97	48,429.00
Pleasants	6	4,358,652.95	971,154.46	2,111,543.49	1,275,955.00
Pocahontas	4	1,396,363.19	1,243,633.43	10,101.76	142,628.00
Preston	22	4,979,326.13	3,701,249.00	678,077.13	600,000.00
Putnam	31	12,966,260.39	4,098,456.72	7,667,803.67	1,200,000.00
Raleigh	27	19,884,143.00	8,865,523.00	8,918,620.00	2,100,000.00
Randolph	15	9,606,478.66	3,396,102.00	4,123,483.66	2,086,893.00
Ritchie	4	1,323,993.78	100,000.00	512,993.78	711,000.00
Roane	8	6,635,404.00	1,742,798.00	4,667,116.00	225,490.00
Summers	3	2,525,388.15	1,895,353.09	630,035.06	-0-
Taylor	7	2,117,765.31	967,000.00	228,941.16	921,824.15
Tucker	5	2,613,796.23	1,165,440.00	1,318,356.23	130,000.00
Tyler	8	3,631,713.56	1,488,881.56	2,142,832.00	-0-
Upshur	7	7,673,861.42	2,344,101.35	4,829,760.07	500,000.00
Wayne	31	5,883,393.24	4,622,276.28	1,070,116.96	191,000.00
Webster	5	5,565,425.75	1,822,163.46	2,318,868.66	1,424,393.63
Wetzel	7	9,797,838.32	2,712,154.66	5,503,683.66	1,582,000.00
Wirt	8	1,464,604.39	950,465.45	7,638.94	506,500.00
Wood	28	18,006,423.45	11,046,411.49	5,447,719.96	1,512,292.00
Wyoming	8	5,253,761.00	4,663,761.00	-0-	590,000.00
(52) TOTALS	830	$381,814,545.55	$173,000,632.73	$161,009,630.78	$47,804,282.04
			(45.31%)	(42.17%)	(12.52%)

TABLE III - TOTAL PROJECTS COMPLETED TO DATE

COUNTY	NUMBER PROJECTS COMPLETED	TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS	STATE FUNDS APPROVED	LOCAL FUNDS APPROVED	FEDERAL/VOC./ OTHER FUNDS APPROVED
Berkeley	15	$ 8,237,174.94	$ 4,423,712.06	$ 3,813,462.88	-0-
Cabell	10	4,226,470.37	3,430,971.54	776,011.57	19,487.26
Calhoun	5	1,320,524.29	1,212,505.70	108,018.59	-0-
Clay	9	1,840,164.39	1,787,924.97	52,239.42	-0-
Doddridge	3	573,384.91	85,000.00	69,952.00	418,432.91
Fayette	25	17,413,518.76	6,663,979.76	9,504,539.00	1,245,000.00
Gilmer	6	928,550.00	882,872.00	45,678.00	-0-
Grant	4	2,309,884.00	921,455.00	1,377,629.00	10,800.00
Greenbrier	2	665,921.63	578,862.00	87,059.63	-0-
Hampshire	9	1,454,874.31	1,380,996.43	73,877.88	-0-
Harrison	2	6,239,326.03	4,200,000.00	1,192,235.76	847,090.27
Jackson	6	2,878,899.30	2,595,721.51	283,177.79	-0-
Jefferson	13	5,477,859.00	2,757,726.00	1,723,280.00	996,853.00
Logan	5	7,741,471.18	3,389,547.00	2,164,424.18	2,187,500.00
Marion	1	1,146,600.00	659,800.00	486,800.00	-0-
Marshall	9	10,698,029.00	3,214,916.71	7,385,995.29	97,117.00
Mineral	9	7,589,691.68	3,341,757.12	4,247,934.56	-0-
Mingo	1	2,990,280.00	1,000,000.00	1,272,149.00	718,131.00
Monongalia	49	3,757,681.01	3,688,635.01	69,046.00	-0-
Morgan	6	2,212,422.45	754,772.34	1,457,650.11	-0-
McDowell	5	8,245,698.35	7,354,005.73	891,692.62	-0-
Nicholas	13	9,449,232.00	3,449,870.00	4,819,362.00	1,180,000.00
Ohio	16	25,753,230.00	3,902,155.00	17,226,075.00	4,625,000.00
Pendleton	6	1,370,564.56	974,230.56	342,405.00	53,929.00
Pleasants	5	4,324,652.95	971,154.46	2,077,543.49	1,275,955.00
Pocahontas	4	1,396,363.19	1,243,633.43	10,101.76	142,628.00
Preston	7	3,550,372.13	3,410,295.00	140,077.13	-0-
Putnam	13	4,236,928.24	839,046.01	2,197,882.23	1,200,000.00
Raleigh	16	17,126,722.77	7,585,973.00	7,440,749.77	2,100,000.00
Randolph	15	9,606,478.66	3,396,102.00	4,123,483.66	2,086,893.00
Ritchie	2	38,759.59	-0-	38,759.59	-0-
Summers	1	95,306.66	30,087.46	65,219.20	-0-
Taylor	8	2,117,765.31	967,000.00	228,941.16	921,824.15
Tucker	5	2,504,590.00	1,102,000.00	1,272,590.00	130,000.00
Tyler	5	3,292,031.00	1,223,699.00	2,068,332.00	-0-
Upshur	2	7,387,021.42	2,344,101.35	4,542,920.07	500,000.00
Wayne	3	1,180,697.00	1,083,235.00	97,462.00	-0-
Webster	5	5,100,161.29	1,646,365.00	2,214,160.66	1,239,635.63
Wetzel	5	6,473,428.32	1,749,444.66	3,941,983.66	782,000.00
Wirt	11	1,464,604.39	950,465.45	7,638.94	506,500.00
Wood	23	16,503,762.24	10,863,750.28	5,017,719.96	622,292.00
Wyoming	1	990,000.00	400,000.00	-0-	590,000.00
(42) TOTALS	360	$221,911,097.32	$102,457,768.54	$94,956,260.56	$24,497,068.22
			(46.17%)	(42.79%)	(11.04%)

TABLE IV - BOND ELECTIONS ATTEMPTED SINCE INCEPTION OF BETTER SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM

COUNTY	DATE	PREVIOUS BOND PASSED	PERCENT FAVORABLE PASSED	PERCENT FAVORABLE FAILED	AMOUNT OF BOND
Barbour	1979	1969	61.30		$ 4,529,000
Berkeley	1974	1968	69.20		3,560,000
Boone	1977	--	81.10		6,745,000
Braxton	1978	1965		26.00--32.40	-0-
Brooke	1977	1965		31.80	-0-
Cabell	1980	1938		35.55	-0-
Calhoun	1975	1949		32.00--32.50	-0-
Doddridge	1977	1940		17.15	-0-
Fayette	1973	1951	76.10		7,600,000
Gilmer	1976	1955		32.00--48.03--50.03--53.56--51.56	-0-
Hancock	1980	1961	64.64		13,885.000
Hardy	1977	1972	68.14		2,430,000
Harrison	1975	--		54.06--47.20	-0-
Jackson	1974	1959		35.00	-0-
Jefferson	1974	1971	63.30		1,520,000
Kanawha	1976	1967		44.00	-0-
Lincoln	1978	1952	66.35		3,157,000
Lewis	1979	--		39.39	-0-
Marion	1976	--		58.70--52.50--46.67	-0-
Marshall	1974	1965	75.20		4,350,000
Mason	1980	1950		51.63	-0-
Mercer	1979	1954	66.15		16,737,000
Mineral	1973	1938	78.14		3,354,000
Mingo	1979	1967	61.60		4,220,000
Monongalia	1976	1952	66.78		6,995,000
Monroe	1975	1961		25.90	-0-
Morgan	1974	1954	76.99		1,835,000
McDowell	1974	1964	73.00		4,000,000
Nicholas	1975	--	70.01		4,500,000
Ohio	1973	1940	68.40		14,235,000
Pendleton	1979	--		38.80	-0-
Pleasants	1973	1959	60.67		1,800,000
Pocahontas	1980	1968		35.07--37.51--33.81	-0-
Preston	1976	1947		46.63--57.28--49.00--47.09	-0-
Putnam	1976	1967	68.26		5,795,000
*Raleigh	1973	1963	80.57		7,760,000
Randolph	1974	1951	64.35		3,580,000
Ritchie	1979	--		47.00--35.30	-0-
Roane	1977	1946	63.72		3,710,000
Taylor	1978	1968		25.40--43.32--45.70	-0-
Tucker	1975	1938	60.26		1,285,000
Tyler	1973	--	83.30		1,855,000
Upshur	1973	1956	70.80		3,552,000
Wayne	1977	--		46.50	-0-
Webster	1972	1953	75.86		1,535,000
Wetzel	1974	1957	72.47		4,955,000
Wirt	1975	1961		27.60	-0-
Wyoming	1977	1959		50.50--57.90--54.95	-0-
(48) TOTALS			69.88	41.03	$139,479,000

Bond Elections: Greenbrier County . . . . . No date set.

*NOTE: Raleigh County passed a bond issue 2/5/80, $14,825,000 (63.43% favorable vote).
(First county to pass <u>two</u> bond issues since the inception of the Better School Building Program)

Disaster Relief

School facilities in five counties, involving 26 schools, were damaged by the August flood. The flood damage to the state, including schools, caused the Governor to ask the President to declare nineteen of the fifty-five counties as a mjaor disaster. As a result of the Governor's request, the President, under P.L. 81-874 and P.L. 81-815, declared the affected areas by the flood a major disaster. The counties and schools involved with the **estimated** damage to schools were as follows: Marshall County, two schools, $33,000; Preston County, four schools, $39,000; Ohio County, three schools, $18,193; Monongalia County, fifteen schools, $200,000; and Taylor County, two schools, $7,000.

Sixteen of the nineteen counties had minor debris clean-up and indicated they would not request federal assistance.

School facilities in five counties, involving 26 schools, were damaged by the August flood.

Recommendations

1. That the legislature provide funds for the School Facilities Planning Division which has the responsibility for reviewing, approving, and monitoring all school plans and amendments associated with the mandated $200,000,000 Better School Buildings Program. This request is not for increased spending by the division, but for a transfer of funding responsibility from an exhausted federal source to the state.
2. That the legislature authorize funds for the purchase of school library/media programs in order to provide necessary resource material for thorough and efficient education.
3. That the legislature authorize funds to employ a coordinator of school library/media programs. This would enable the department to provide direction for the implementation and enhancement of school library/media programs.
4. That the legislature provide state assistance for direct labor expenses in the public schools at a level which fully meets federal matching requirements.
5. That the legislature provide additional state funding for the administration, monitoring and supervision of the food service program in public schools.
6. That the legislature authorize the State Board of Education to regulate the transportation of pupils to private schools, and to inspect the buses they ride, in order to provide safe transportation to private school pupils.

Bureau of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education

The Bureau of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is charged with the responsibility for statewide leadership in the innovation, expansion, refinement, regulation and evaluation of employment education programs to meet the needs of West Virginia citizens.

Guided by state policies, federal regulations and the advice of hundreds of West Virginians who serve on vocational education councils in each county, the bureau adopts an annual state plan and establishes areas of work emphasis. During 1979-80, the bureau concentrated on:

Rigorously evaluating vocational programs, with increased emphasis on compliance with civil rights, Title IX and P.L. 94-142 requirements.

Surveying public interest and labor markets to provide the factual context in which programs may be accurately evaluated.

Expanding, altering or discontinuing programs as dictated by on-site evaluation and employer surveys.

Enrolling students in training programs without traditional, sex-linked inhibitions.

Retraining adults who seek to upgrade their skills or gain new skills required to enter occupations spawned by new technology or change occupations because of economic pressures.

Providing much-demanded educational servics for the fast-growing adult segment of the population.

Teaching basic life skills such as reading, writing and mathematical computation to adults who lack these vital employment tools.

Informing the public about vocational offerings to ensure that costly facilities and resources will be utilized and that those who need services will be aware of them.

Guided by state policies, federal regulations and the advice of hundreds of West Virginians who serve on vocational education councils in each county, the bureau adopts an annual state plan and establishes areas of work emphasis.

Giving pre-secondary students opportunity to thoroughly and methodically explore career opportunities.

Improving vocational counseling, student support and placement services.

Adopting preservice and inservice training procedures that will improve the quality of vocational instruction.

Expanding efforts to provide quality curricula and related materials and resources, with continuing statewide emphasis on a "competency-based" approach.

Accelerting and simplifying data processing, accounting and reporting procedures.

Allocating funds equitably.

Reorganizing at the bureau level for improved internal efficiency and better service to local education agencies.

Encouraging the hiring of adult education supervisors at the county level and establishment of adult education centers in conjunction with area vocational centers.

Conserving energy in all vocational facilities and programs and adopting curricula with energy education components.

Services and programs were delivered to students in seven multi-county vocational centers, 34 area vocational centers and 42 high schools offering five or more vocational programs.

The bureau emphasized these areas in serving 157,692 West Virginia citizens during 1979-80, an increase of 14,724 over the previous year. Services and programs were delivered to students in seven multi-county vocational centers, 34 area vocational centers and 42 high schools offering five or more vocational programs. Daytime programs were offered in 264 schools, and the bureau cooperated with 16 colleges or universities offering post-secondary vocational programs.

Secondary Programs

Some type of adult education program became available in all 55 counties, and 56,962 West Virginians took advantage of at least one program.

In secondary vocational programs, 83,230 students were served in 1979-80, an increase of 9,240 over the preceding year. The job placement rate for graduates of secondary programs was 90 percent. During the year, 60 percent of all West Virginia students in grades 9-12 were enrolled in vocational education classes.

During the year, 4,346 students were enrolled in secondary vocational agriculture programs, 2,730 in distributive education classes, 984 in health occupational programs, 16,907 in consumer and homemaking programs, 1,237 in occupational home economics classes, 25,894 in business and office occupational training, 697 in technical education programs, 13,827 in trades and industrial training, 2,299 in prevocational and group guidance classes and 101 in remedial programs.

The job placement rate for graduates of secondary programs was 90 percent.

Postsecondary Programs

More programs were discontinued in the state's postsecondary vocational area than were started. The only new program started during 1979-80 was paralegal assistant training at Bluefield State College. The bureau continued to cooperate with the West Virginia Board of Regents in planning for postsecondary vocational education. Sixteen colleges or universities offered such training for 17,500 students.

Adult Preparatory Programs

The bureau continued to support adult preparatory programs in the county school systems by providing financial support for instructor salaries and certain fixed costs. Emphasis was on scheduling adult preparatory programs in the late afternoon and early evening for the convenience of a larger number of clients. New programs were established in Cabell, Fayette, Lincoln, Marion, Marshall, Pleasants, Raleigh, Upshur, Wetzel and Wood counties during the year.

Adult Programs

Some type of adult education program became available in all 55 counties, and 56,962 West Virginians took advantage of at least one program. To insure that vocational education serves the potential needs of the ever-growing adult segment of society, the bureau formed a special adult education task force to survey demand and evaluate existing programs in order to better serve adult students. The bureau cooperated with Marshall University in the preparation of materials designed for recruiting adults for vocational programs.

Enrollment in adult basic education programs increased to 14,628 from the previous year's 11,511. The bureau pushed for the location of adult learning centers in or near county vocational centers.

New and Expanding Industry Training

New and Expanding Industry Training, designed to serve firms locating in the state as well as existing firms undergoing expansion, served 7,300 persons, an increase of 7,000 from the previous period. Included in that service was training for underground and surface mining firms. A major apprenticeship program for the Volkswagon Corp. was started.

Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA)

CETA students received training in industrial maintenance, machine shop, heavy equipment operation, licensed practical nursing, welding, meat cutting, carpentry, word processing, hydraulics, mining, auto mechanics, proof machine operation, carpet/floor covering and mine machine mechanics. More than 1,000 West Virginians were served by CETA training programs.

Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP)

Funded under CETA Title IV, this program is designed to expand the career employment potential of young persons, ages 14-21, through vocational exploration, assessment, orientation, counseling and on-the-job training in both in-school and out-of-school settings. More than 1,000 youth were served at in-school programs and over 250 participated in out-of-school training.

The Institutional Training Program (ITP)

Another CETA-funded project, this program give eligible West Virginians access to vocational training in any institutional setting, with emphasis on the acquisition of technical skills required to perform a particular job. The major goal of the ITP program is placement of students in jobs. Nearly 1,000 students in 50 classes were served by the program.

Equal Education Opportunity

The Equal Education Opportunity office was active in advancing sex equity in vocational education by means of workshops, inservice programs and a variety of special projects.

Inservice training was conducted in five counties to familiarize guidance counselors, special needs instructors, business teachers and vocational directors with provisions of Title IX and the Vocational Amendments of 1976.

To assure that sex bias, stereotyping and discrimination are eliminated throughout the vocational program, the office participated in county program evaluations and provided technical assistance to the state's vocational youth organizations.

The office administered $40,400 in bureau grants which produced a directory of non-traditional workers in Taylor County, a survey of attitudes toward sex equity in RESA VII, a workshop to overcome sex bias in Jackson and Roane counties and a support services project in Lincoln, Jackson and Roane counties.

Curriculum

The vocational curriculum laboratory began the acquisition of materials and data needed for the institution of energy education units in all areas of the vocational education curriculum. Liaison has been established with other department bureaus and the West Virginia Energy Office.

The laboratory continued its efforts to develop and make available to the counties competency-based education (CBE) curricula, producing 18 new curricula during the year and adapting two from other sources. The laboratory developed two additional V-TECS (Vocational-Technical Education Consortium of States) catalogs during the year and expanded the state vocational curriculum network which was established last year.

Community Education

Despite the lack of state funding, community education programs continued to expand. Programs were operating or under development in 32 counties, up from 30 the previous year. Services were delivered through 318 facilities, 118 more than the year before, and personnel involved increased from 70 to 146.

Priorities for community education, which is based on the philosophy that school facilities should be of use to the community outside traditional school hours and programs, include improved statewide liaison, development of a 10-year plan, program development and establishment of inservice programs.

Personnel Development

A preservice program for new vocational teachers was inaugurated and inservice programs were greatly expanded. The preservice program, conducted in cooperation with the West Virginia Institute of Technology, served 58 new teachers. The bureau added additional teacher educators to provide bi-weekly inservice training for teachers at vocational centers throughout the state. The bureau continued its program of summer inservice institutes, increasing the number of sessions from 11 to 16.

Evaluation

In meetings with federal representatives, the bureau worked out details for incorporating Office of Civil Rights (OCR) regulations into the regular evaluation of vocational programs conducted in 11 counties each year. Full details of these additional requirements were distributed to counties and workshops were scheduled to explain all regulations. Counties evaluated during the year were Kanawha, Monongalia, Preston, Putnam, Lewis, Barbour, Clay, Harrison, Doddridge, Taylor and Upshur.

Construction

All newly-constructed and renovated vocational facilities were monitored by the bureau to assure accessibility by the handicapped under federal guidelines. Four counties completed construction projects during 1979-80.

Vocational Guidance

The bureau funded two new vocational guidance counselor positions, 38 LEA's received funding for vocational guidance programs and 24 job

More than 1,000 CETA youth were served at in-school programs and over 250 participated in out-of-school training.

The Equal Education Opportunity office was active in advancing sex equity in vocational education.

Four counties completed construction projects during 1979-80.

placement coordinators. Six prevocational guidance components were funded and a planning and managing workshop was conducted.

Career Education

The bureau disbursed funds under P.L. 95-207, the career education incentive act, to thirteen counties for programs at the middle childhood level.

Prevocational Exploration

Vocational services to the disadvantaged continued to expand, increasing to 8,000 students and utilizing programs in all 55 counties.

During the year the bureau funded new prevocational exploration programs in 12 counties, and 34 counties received contact hour funding for a total of 105 operating programs for students in grades nine and ten.

Public Service Program Training

Instruction in law enforcement, fire fighting (volunteer and paid), water and wastewater treatment, emergency medical services and miner emergency medical services were provided for 10,500 persons, all employed in those various fields. Five regional workshops were conducted for the public service teachers to improve their teaching skills. Construction of regional training facilities for fire fighter smoke and ladder training continued.

Disadvantaged/Handicapped

Vocational services to the disadvantaged continued to expand, increasing to 8,000 students and utilizing programs in all 55 counties. Special curricula were funded by the bureau for both summer and school-year studies. Also, the bureau funded support services and programs to assure that disadvantaged students would have opportunity for success in regular programs. The bureau provided leadership in the inservice training of guidance counselors and teachers in serving disadvantaged students.

Nearly 3,000 handicapped students were served by vocational programs in 40 counties and at the Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

The bureau continued to expand services for persons in the state's correctional centers.

Cooperating with governmental and private agencies, the bureau implemented plans to make all vocational programs in the state accessible to handicapped persons. Nearly 3,000 handicapped students were served by vocational programs in 40 counties and at the Schools for the Deaf and Blind. The bureau began funding support services to make possible the mainstreaming of handicapped students into numerous fields of training not previously accessible. Plans for all new and remodeled vocational facilities were reviewed to assure that the structures were totally barrier free. Plans for interagency cooperation in serving the handicapped were put into practice.

Administration

Expansion was made in the area of coordinating CETA and YETP programs with regular vocational education programs. Significant increases in enrollment of CETA eligible participants were accomplished both on an individual referral and full class size basis.

The policy and procedures manual for county school administrators was revised and distributed, and much effort was directed toward developing the FY 1981 State Plans for Vocational Education, Adult Basic Education and Career Education. The division of administration and planning also prepared the FY 1979 Accountability Report.

The bureau planned and conducted four workshops for local vocational administrators to improve communication and encourage professional development.

A methods of administration (MOA) plan was developed during the year and submitted to the Office of Civil Rights (OCR). The plan provides for equal access to vocational education students regardless of race, sex, national origin or handicap.

A computerized system for allocation of funds to county boards of education was made functional.

Recommendations

1. Funds be appropriated for equipping of four new vocational facilities which are under construction and will be completed in 1981.
2. Funds be provided for start up of nine facilities which have recently been constructed.
3. Funds be provided to pay the cost of operating new vocational programs in existing facilities and for increased operational costs of existing programs.
4. Funds be provided for the construction of one new vocational facility, additions or expansions to six vocational centers or high schools, and construction of eight fire fighting training facilities.
5. Funds be provided for promotion and operation of community education programs in each county of the state.
6. Funds be provided to continue and expand programs of adult basic education.
7. Funds be provided for the replacement of worn and obsolete vocational education equipment.
8. Funds be provided for reroofing of the craft building at Cedar Lakes.
9. Funds be appropriated to provide career education programs.
10. Funds be provided for conducting programs for new and expanding industries.

Bureau of Finance and Administration

The Bureau of Finance and Administration was responsible for the coordination of the internal organization and operation of the Department of Education and for the development and implementation of administrative programs and projects having statewide application. The bureau provided direct assistance and counsel to administrators at the county and local school levels in administrative matters. It was responsible for the supervision of county school budgets and the budget for the West Virginia Board of Education. The bureau also had the responsibility of transmitting all state and federal funds to county school boards.

Legislation

Minimum salaries for 1980-81 were increased by $950 for teachers and $800 for support personnel.

Minimum salaries for 1980-81 were increased by $950 for teachers and $800 for support personnel.

Treasurers

Since 1974, county boards of education have been authorized to either continue to appoint the county sheriff as the board's treasurer or appoint the board of education's fiscal officer as the board's treasurer. Presently, thirty-four county boards of education have assumed the responsibilities of the treasurer's function by appointing treasurers other than the county sheriff. Five of these appointments became effective July 1, 1980.

Presently, thirty-four county boards of education have assumed the responsibilities of the treasurer's function by appointing treasurers other than the county sheriff.

Better School Buildings Amendment

The proceeds of the sale of $200,000,000 of Better School Buildings Amendment bonds were invested until the funds were sent to county boards of education to be used for approved construction projects. The last $50,000,000 of Better Schools Amendment bonds was sold on June 6, 1979.

The Attorney General of West Virginia in February, 1979, issued an opinion concerning the Better School Buildings Amendment. The opinion stated that a county is entitled by statute to draw all of its entitled funds once its comprehensive plan is approved. In June, 1979, the state board adopted procedure modifications to conform with the attorney general's opinion as follows:

1. Each county shall receive its total entitlement of Better School Amendment funds upon the full approval by the state board of its Comprehensive Educational Facilities (any Comprehensive Educational Facilities Plan approved with certain contingent provisions is not approved for the purpose of distributing Better School Amendment funds until such contingent provisions have been met).

2. Each county shall submit a complete monthly financial report of its comprehensive educational facilities program project by project.

3. The state board shall continue to approve all plans and specifications after appropriate review by staff and other approval agencies.

4. All interest earned on Better School Amendment funds whether earned at the state or county level shall be applied only to projects included in Comprehensive Educational Facilities Plans approved by the state board. No such interest may be expended without prior approval of the state board.

Publication and Printing

State Ed

The first issue of STATE ED, the official publication of the state department, was distributed free in May to all teachers, administrators, other educators and some citizens. STATE ED consolidated about seventeen department newsletters, including the vocational one and the *County Superintendents' Newsletter*. This was in partial fulfillment of federal requirements for dissemination of information under the Education Amendments of 1974, Civil Rights Act, Child Nutrition Act, Civil Defense Act, Elementary and Secondary Act, Adult Education Act and the Education of the Handicapped Act.

STATE ED consolidated about seventeen department newsletters, including the vocational one and the County Superintendents' Newsletter.

Chief school business officials employed since June 30, 1976, must possess a college degree and enter into a prescribed course of study with annual renewal required through workshops or course completion.

The publications office prepared and distributed department publications and assisted other local school systems, state agencies and educational organizations. Staff members served as consultants to other department personnel and to county school systems, and they prepared vast numbers of publications under countless titles initiated by department personnel. They assisted in the writing, editing, photographing and in graphically preparing enormous amounts of publications for printing.

Certification of Chief School Business Officials

An intensive workshop for school business officials was conducted by department of education staff and qualified county personnel for the purpose of renewal of certification of county chief school business officials. Persons employed prior to July 1, 1976, with five or more years of successful service in such a position received permanent authorization, while those with six years, then five years, were required to renew the authorization annually for the third time to receive permanent authorization. Chief school business officials employed since June 30, 1976, must possess a college degree and enter into a prescribed course of study with annual renewal required through workshops or course completion.

Recommendations

1. That two additional qualified experienced professionals be employed by the department to meet basic needs of making selective audits and of monitoring and assisting in the management and administration of budgets of county boards of education totaling $900 million.

West Virginia Board of Education
Funds Processed During 1979-80

Administration, Instruction, State Aid to Counties

277	Teacher Education Program	$ 140,000
286	Department of Education	2,082,241
	Safety Education - Driver Training	216,000
	Aid to Children's Homes	50,000
	Regional Education Service Agencies	440,000
	Child Development Programs	551,707
287	School Food Service	2,221,797
290	Professional Educators Supplemental Appropriation	63,745,191
295	State Aid to Schools	296,973,498
296	Exceptional Children	7,507,244
297	Early Childhood Aides	3,192,062
299	Support Personnel Supplemental Appropriation	31,992,800
7000-07	General School Fund Balance	813,454
702	Veterans Education	156,932
9800-07	School Building Fund	16,739,988
		426,822,914

State Vocational Education

289	Vocational Education	12,081,858
294	Area Vocational Program	682,961
978	Construction	2,748,250
		15,513,069

Federal Vocational Education

8241-07	Adult Basic Education	1,152,942
8241-08	Community Education	31,994
8241-09	Vocational Research	14,976
8241-11	Comprehensive Employment Training	2,394,862
8241-12	Vocational Education	5,907,769
8241-13	Work Study	43,515
8241-14	Education Professions Development	4,831
8241-15	Appalachian Regional Development Act	2,256,698
8241-16	Career Education	141,015
8241-19	Emergency Medical Technician Training	152,738
8241-20	Youth Employment and Training Program	1,131,899
8241-21	State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee	51,918
8241-22	Public Service Employment Training	8,310
		13,293,467

Federal Programs

8240-07	Safety and Driver Education	87,195
8240-10	Equal Education Opportunities Program	70,637
8240-13	ESEA, Title IV-B, IV-C Setaside	1,059,131
8240-14	ESEA, Title I	28,322,652
8240-15	Education of Handicapped Children, Title VI	3,213,280
8240-16	Food Assistance	27,600,231
8240-17	Special Milk	953,930
8240-23	Veterans Education Administration	21,684
8240-24	School Lunch Administration	751,365
8240-26	ESEA, Title III	1,022,098
8240-28	NDEA, Right to Read	897,055
8240-30	Graduate Fellowship Program in the Education of Mentally Retarded	65,777
8240-34	Mid Atlantic Regional Center for the Deaf and the Blind Children	139,171
8240-35	Child Development	337,890
8240-38	Transportation Safety Program	234,314
8240-40	Energy Conservation	77,940
		64,854,350

FFA—FHA Camp and Conference Center

336	FFA-FHA Camp	178,919
3361-15	Construction and Capital Improvement	427
8245-07	Room and Board	352,278
8245-08	Crafts Program	25,623
8245-10	Bath House Construction	12,988
		570,235

W.Va. Schools for the Deaf and the Blind

333	W. Va. Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	2,980,237
8453	Special Revenue	469,066
9772	Renovation	16,597
		3,465,900

Grand Total	$524,519,935

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1979-80 Educational Statistical Summary

ANNUAL REPORT Vol. 2

by the West Virginia Department of Education
for the State of West Virginia

Including the Period of
July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980

Prepared under the direction of
ROY TRUBY
State Superintendent of Schools

FOREWORD

Detailed statistical information about the public schools of the State of West Virginia is contained in this publication. All data are as of the closing of the 1979-80 school year, except as otherwise noted.

This is Volume II of three volumes that comprise the Annual Report of the State Superintendent. Volume I is a narrative report of the state superintendent. Volume II is the statistical summary and contains data on personnel, pupils, transportation, school plant and facilities, miscellaneous and private and parochial schools. Volume III contains the financial report.

Inquiries concerning data contained in this publication or concerning education statistics should be directed to the Assistant State Superintendent, Bureau of Finance and Administration, Capitol Building 6, Room B-215, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

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I PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL 1979-80
BY PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT

COUNTIES	Superintendent	Deputy, Assoc., or Asst. Supt.	Administrative Assistant	Director/Manager (Instructional)	Dentist
Barbour	1.00			5.00	
Berkeley	1.00	3.00		13.00	
Boone	1.00	2.00		3.00	
Braxton	1.00	1.00		2.00	
Brooke	1.00	1.00		1.00	
Cabell	1.00	5.00		9.00	
Calhoun	1.00	1.00		4.00	
Clay	1.00	1.00		4.00	
Doddridge	1.00	1.00		4.00	
Fayette	1.00	2.00		7.00	
Gilmer	1.00	.35		.65	
Grant	1.00	.25		2.15	
Greenbrier	1.00	2.00		9.00	
Hampshire	1.00	.50		4.50	
Hancock	1.00	1.00		7.00	
Hardy	1.00	1.00		2.00	
Harrison	1.00	2.00		13.00	
Jackson	1.00	1.00		7.00	
Jefferson	1.00		1.00	4.00	
Kanawha	1.00	12.00		20.00	
Lewis	1.00	1.00		2.50	
Lincoln	1.00	1.00		6.00	
Logan	1.00	3.00		5.00	
Marion	1.00	2.00		3.00	
Marshall	1.00	2.00		5.00	
Mason	1.00	1.00		4.00	
Mercer	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	
Mineral	1.00	2.00		6.50	1.00
Mingo	1.00	2.00		6.00	
Monongalia	1.00	4.00		4.00	
Monroe	1.00	1.00		1.60	
Morgan	1.00	.50		1.50	
McDowell	1.00	3.00		12.00	1.00
Nicholas	1.00	2.00		5.00	
Ohio	1.00	2.00		8.00	
Pendleton	1.00	1.00		2.00	
Pleasants	1.00	1.00		2.00	
Pocahontas	1.00	1.00		2.00	
Preston	1.00	1.00		5.00	
Putnam	1.00	2.00		6.00	
Raleigh	1.00	2.00		7.00	
Randolph	1.00	1.00		7.75	
Ritchie	1.00	1.00		1.00	
Roane	1.00	1.00		3.90	
Summers	1.00	1.00		1.75	
Taylor	1.00			3.00	
Tucker	1.00			1.00	
Tyler	1.00	1.00		4.00	
Upshur	1.00	1.00		6.00	
Wayne	1.00	2.00		6.00	
Webster	1.00			2.00	
Wetzel	1.00	2.00		4.65	
Wirt	1.00			1.00	
Wood	1.00	4.00		7.00	
Wyoming	1.00	2.00		5.00	
Total	55.00	90.60	2.00	272.45	2.00

PERSONNEL 1979-80 (Continued)
BY PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT

COUNTIES	Physician	Psychiatrist	Psychologist	Nurse	Attendance Director	Attendance Officer
Barbour						2.00
Berkeley			3.00	1.00		5.00
Boone			2.00			1.00
Braxton			2.00	2.00	1.00	
Brooke	1.00		2.00	3.00		1.00
Cabell			3.00	9.00	1.00	13.00
Calhoun			1.00	1.00	1.00	
Clay				1.00	1.00	
Doddridge			1.00	1.00		.25
Fayette	2.00		3.00	7.00		4.00
Gilmer				1.00		1.00
Grant						.10
Greenbrier			3.00	1.00		
Hampshire			1.00	2.00		
Hancock				9.00	1.00	
Hardy			2.00	1.00		1.00
Harrison			2.00	6.00		2.00
Jackson					1.00	
Jefferson			1.00		1.00	1.00
Kanawha	1.00	1.00	12.00	24.00	1.00	22.00
Lewis			1.00	1.00		1.00
Lincoln			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Logan			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Marion			2.00		1.00	
Marshall			2.00	6.00		1.00
Mason			1.00		1.00	
Mercer			4.00		1.00	
Mineral			1.00		.50	
Mingo			1.00	1.00		1.00
Monongalia			5.00			1.00
Monroe			1.00			.70
Morgan			1.00			
McDowell			2.00	6.00		7.00
Nicholas			2.00	2.00		
Ohio	1.00		2.00	5.00	1.00	
Pendleton						.10
Pleasants			1.00	.67	1.00	
Pocahontas			1.00		1.00	
Preston				1.00		1.00
Putnam			6.00			6.00
Raleigh			1.00	2.00	1.00	3.00
Randolph			1.00	1.00		
Ritchie			1.00			1.00
Roane				1.00	1.00	
Summers						
Taylor			2.00			1.00
Tucker				1.00		1.00
Tyler						1.00
Upshur			1.00	1.00		1.00
Wayne			2.00		1.00	1.00
Webster			1.00	1.60	1.00	
Wetzel			1.00		1.00	
Wirt			1.00	1.00		
Wood			2.00	10.00		2.00
Wyoming			4.00		1.00	
Total	5.00	1.00	90.00	112.27	22.50	85.15

PERSONNEL 1979-80 (Continued)
BY PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT

COUNTIES	Dental Hygienist	Psychometrist	Teacher Aide	Early Childhood Teacher Aide	Clerical Aide	Monitor Aide
Barbour			26.00	8.00		
Berkeley			43.00	16.50		1.00
Boone			33.50	12.00		
Braxton			14.00	8.00		
Brooke			17.00	10.00		1.00
Cabell	1.00		24.00	46.00	1.00	8.00
Calhoun			8.00	6.00		
Clay			34.00	4.00		
Doddridge			4.00	3.00		
Fayette			47.50	23.00		
Gilmer			5.00	6.00	3.71	
Grant			32.50	4.50		
Greenbrier			19.20	16.30		
Hampshire			31.00	6.00		
Hancock		1.00		14.50		16.50
Hardy			9.75	4.00		
Harrison		1.00	40.00	28.00		8.00
Jackson			12.50	14.00		
Jefferson			44.00	11.00		
Kanawha	7.00		121.00	88.50		35.50
Lewis			32.00	7.00		
Lincoln			32.00	12.00		
Logan			83.00	23.00	2.00	3.00
Marion			49.67	18.50	3.00	5.33
Marshall			12.00	14.50		
Mason			27.00	9.00		
Mercer			80.00	30.00	.50	28.50
Mineral	1.00		27.00	12.00	1.00	2.00
Mingo			53.00	37.00		
Monongalia			64.50	19.50		
Monroe			14.50	6.00		
Morgan			8.50	4.00		
McDowell			123.00	28.00		
Nicholas			47.50	15.00		
Ohio	1.00	1.00	21.00	19.50		
Pendleton			13.00	5.00		
Pleasants			8.50	4.00		
Pocahontas			21.67	6.00	1.00	
Preston			37.31	12.00		
Putnam			14.00	17.00		
Raleigh			84.00	38.50	1.00	11.00
Randolph			41.00	11.50	1.00	
Ritchie			14.30	2.50		
Roane			16.00	5.00		
Summers			31.00	4.50	.50	1.00
Taylor			7.25	6.00		
Tucker			16.00	4.00		
Tyler			4.00	4.00		
Upshur			28.00	8.00		
Wayne			48.00	26.00	4.50	
Webster			16.00	6.00		
Wetzel			19.00	10.00		
Wirt			7.00	2.00		
Wood			42.63	42.00		4.00
Wyoming			47.00	28.00		
Total	10.00	3.00	1,756.28	826.30	19.21	124.83

PERSONNEL 1979-80 (Continued)
BY PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT

COUNTIES	Directory/ Coordinator of Services	Accountant	Buyer	Clerk	Secretary	Switchboard Operator
Barbour	3.03	2.00		5.00	14.47	
Berkeley	3.50			8.00	41.50	
Boone	1.00	6.00			36.00	
Braxton	.50				17.50	
Brooke	3.00			1.00	36.00	
Cabell	11.00	6.00		5.00	91.50	1.00
Calhoun	1.00				7.00	
Clay				2.00	7.00	
Doddridge	.50			1.00	7.00	
Fayette	2.50	4.00		11.50	47.00	1.00
Gilmer	1.00	1.00			7.63	
Grant	1.50	2.00			14.00	
Greenbrier	1.50				37.50	
Hampshire	2.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	8.50	
Hancock	2.00			1.50	42.00	
Hardy	1.50				10.25	
Harrison	1.00			5.50	67.00	
Jackson	5.00	3.00			26.00	
Jefferson	3.50			.50	22.00	1.00
Kanawha	46.00	28.00	4.00	64.00	186.00	2.00
Lewis	.50			2.00	20.50	
Lincoln	2.50	5.50		7.50	13.50	
Logan	1.00	10.00	2.00	1.00	54.00	
Marion	1.50	7.00		1.00	41.00	
Marshall	3.00				35.00	
Mason	1.00	2.00		4.00	32.00	
Mercer	5.00			1.00	64.00	2.00
Mineral	6.50			2.00	33.00	
Mingo	2.00			7.00	34.00	1.00
Monongalia	5.50			3.50	69.50	
Monroe	2.50				17.50	
Morgan	2.00				8.50	
McDowell	3.50			3.00	59.00	
Nicholas	.50	1.00		8.00	12.00	
Ohio	5.00	5.00		2.00	41.50	
Pendleton	1.50				9.00	
Pleasants	.50				13.50	
Pocahontas	1.50	3.00			11.00	
Preston	6.00	3.00		.50	22.50	
Putnam	3.50	2.00		2.00	42.40	
Raleigh	2.00	3.38	1.00	1.87	78.50	
Randolph	2.00	2.00			23.25	
Ritchie	2.00	1.00		1.00	11.00	
Roane	2.50				10.50	
Summers	2.00	2.00			10.00	
Taylor	5.50			.50	22.00	
Tucker	.50				10.50	
Tyler	1.00				13.00	
Upshur	2.50	2.00		2.00	18.50	1.00
Wayne	3.00	3.00		2.00	38.00	
Webster	4.50	3.00		4.00	14.00	
Wetzel	2.00				22.00	
Wirt		.50			6.50	
Wood	6.00	7.00		1.50	86.00	
Wyoming	3.50			6.00	34.00	
Total	185.53	115.38	8.00	170.37	1,757.00	9.00

PERSONNEL 1979-80 (Continued)
BY PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT

COUNTIES	Computer Operator	Programmer	Keypunch Operator	Draftsman	Graphic Artist	Inventory Supervisor
Barbour						
Berkeley	1.00	1.00	1.00			
Boone						1.00
Braxton						
Brooke						
Cabell	1.00					
Calhoun						
Clay						
Doddridge						
Fayette	1.00	.47				
Gilmer						
Grant						
Greenbrier						
Hampshire						1.00
Hancock						
Hardy						
Harrison						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Kanawha	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Lewis						1.00
Lincoln						
Logan						1.00
Marion						
Marshall						
Mason						1.00
Mercer	1.00					
Mineral						1.00
Mingo	1.00					
Monongalia						
Monroe						
Morgan						
McDowell						
Nicholas						
Ohio	1.00					
Pendleton						
Pleasants						
Pocahontas						.40
Preston						
Putnam						
Raleigh	3.00	.53				1.00
Randolph						1.00
Ritchie						
Roane						
Summers						
Taylor						
Tucker						
Tyler						
Upshur						
Wayne		1.00				
Webster						
Wetzel	1.00	1.00				
Wirt						
Wood		5.00	2.00			1.00
Wyoming						
Total	13.00	12.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	10.40

PERSONNEL 1979-80 (Continued)
BY PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT

COUNTIES	Printing Operator	Printing Supervisor	Supervisor of Maintenance	Audiovisual Technician	Cabinet Maker	Carpenter
Barbour			1.00			1.00
Berkeley	1.50		1.00			1.00
Boone			1.00			1.00
Braxton			1.00			1.00
Brooke			1.00			1.00
Cabell		1.00	2.00		3.00	2.00
Calhoun			1.00			5.50
Clay						1.00
Doddridge			1.00		1.00	
Fayette			1.00			9.00
Gilmer			1.00			1.00
Grant			1.00			1.00
Greenbrier			1.00			6.00
Hampshire			1.00			
Hancock			1.00			
Hardy			1.00			
Harrison			1.00			8.00
Jackson			1.00	.50		.50
Jefferson			1.00			1.00
Kanawha	4.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	5.00
Lewis			1.00			2.00
Lincoln			1.00			2.00
Logan			1.00			3.00
Marion			2.00		.75	4.13
Marshall						
Mason			1.00			1.00
Mercer			2.00		1.00	7.00
Mineral			1.00			2.25
Mingo			1.00			4.00
Monongalia			1.00			4.00
Monroe						2.00
Morgan			1.00			1.00
McDowell			1.00	1.00		5.00
Nicholas			1.00			
Ohio			1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Pendleton			1.00			
Pleasants			1.00			
Pocahontas			1.00			1.25
Preston			1.00			2.88
Putnam			1.00	.40	1.80	
Raleigh	1.00		1.00			3.00
Randolph			1.00			2.00
Ritchie			1.00			1.00
Roane			1.00			
Summers			1.00			.50
Taylor				.25		.50
Tucker			1.00			
Tyler			1.00			
Upshur			1.00			5.00
Wayne	1.00		1.00			4.00
Webster			.50			
Wetzel			1.00			1.00
Wirt						
Wood			16.16		1.76	4.95
Wyoming			1.00			9.00
Total	7.50	2.00	66.66	4.15	11.31	122.46